

Methods Tutorial: Part One



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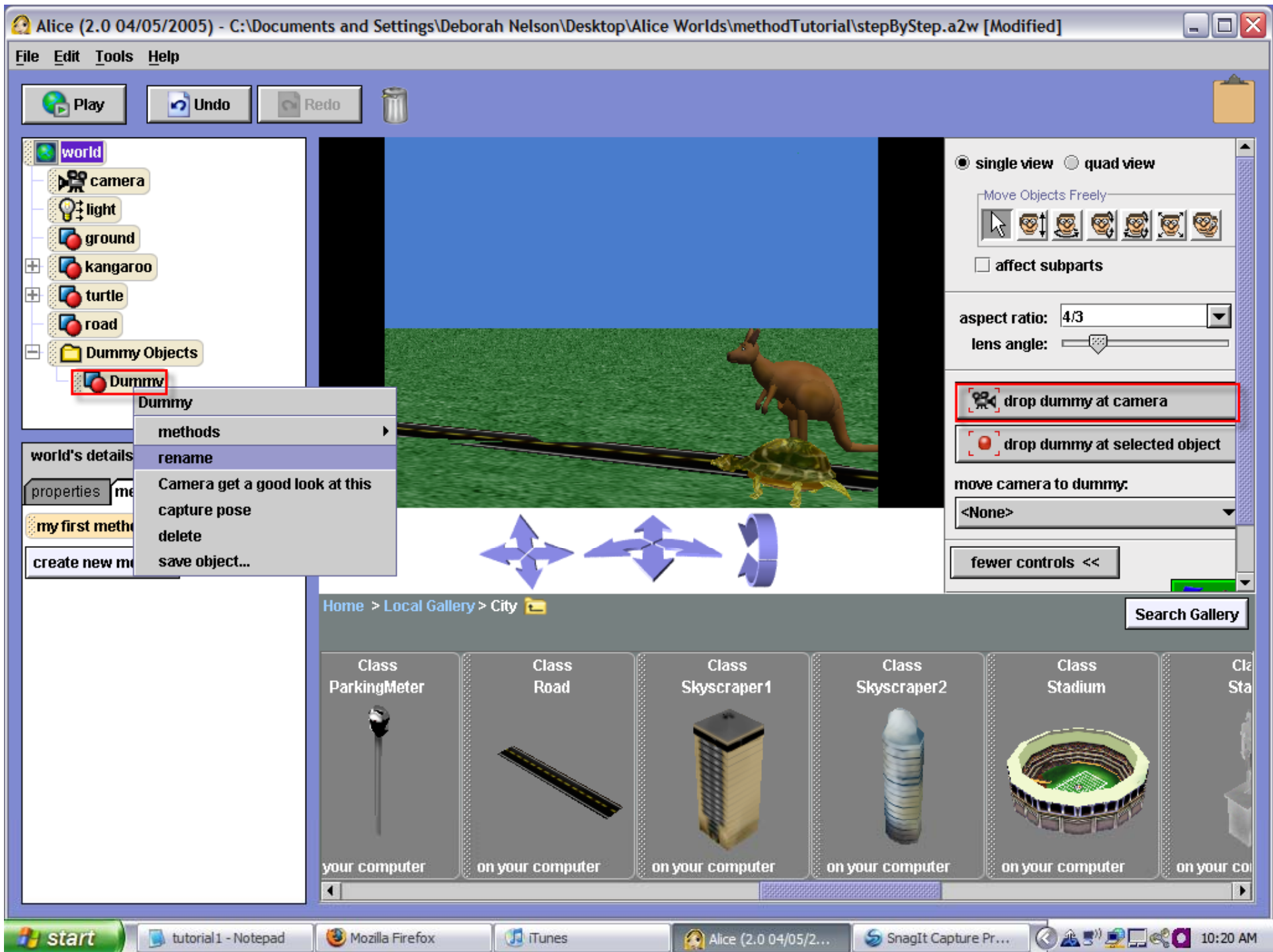
June 9, 2008

Loading the World

- Either set up your world, or download the file that we'll be working with today
- It is named `methodStart.a2w`
- Save it in a directory that you can find again, and then start Alice and open the world. NOTE: You cannot double-click the file to open it;
- Windows will not know what to use, and even if you select Alice from a list of programs, the loading will fail.

Loading (cont 1)

- First: After you have opened the file, and set up your world, go into the "Layout" mode by clicking on the green button **Add Objects** (toward the middle of screen)
- Click **more controls**. Click **drop a dummy at the camera**. Rename the dummy 'originalPosition.'
To leave the layout mode, click **done**
- Look at the screenshot on the next page for an illustration



Why drop a dummy?

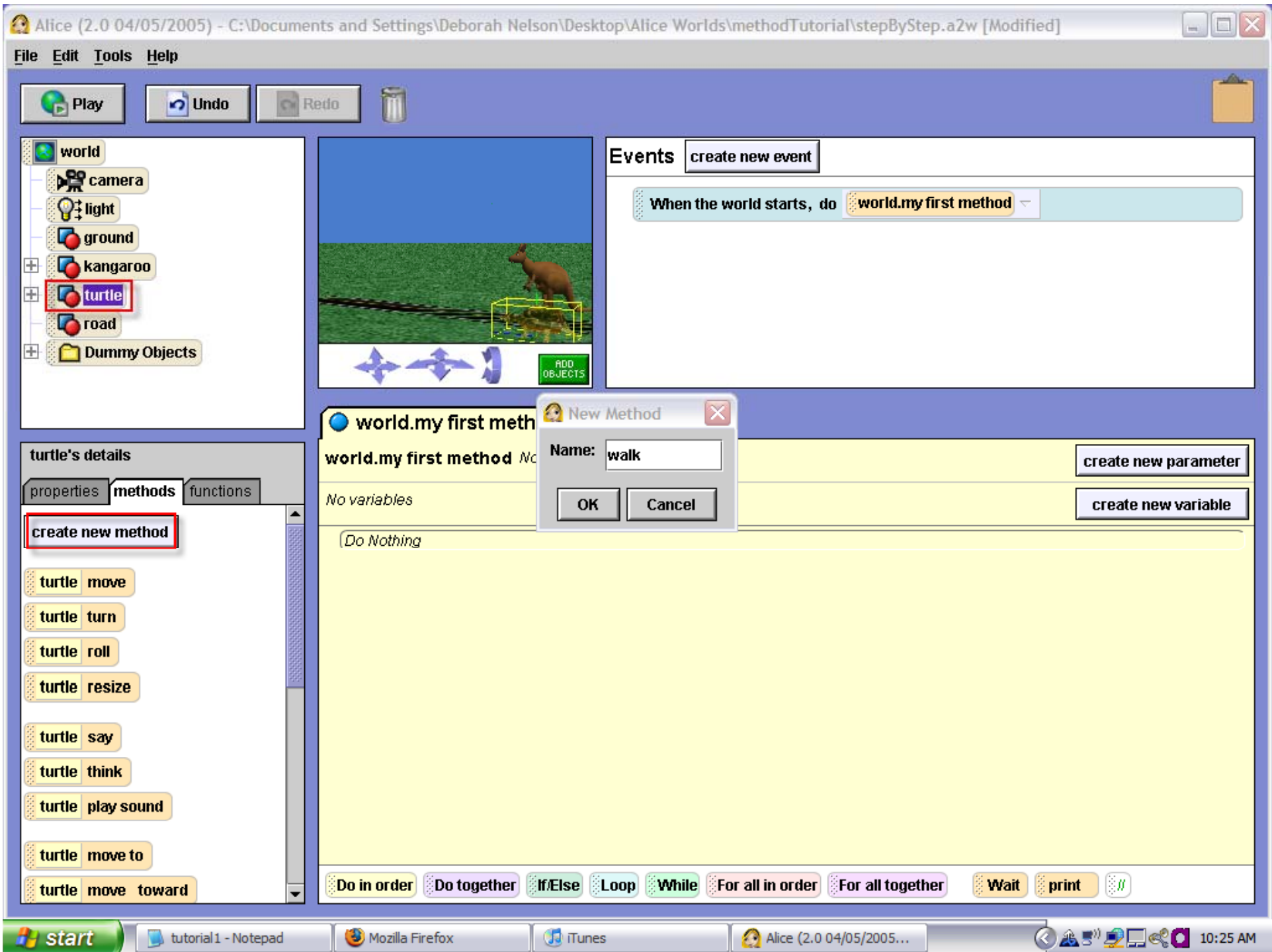
- This is something you should always do when you make a world in case you need to return the camera to this view later.
- If you don't understand dummies, look at the camera control tutorial again.

Part 1: Methods

- A method is a sequence of instructions or behaviors that will be carried out when requested.
- Remember, built in methods are basic instructions every character already knows how to perform.
- You can use them to create new methods so that the characters can do more.
- The two types of methods are class-level and world-level.

Part 2: Class-level methods

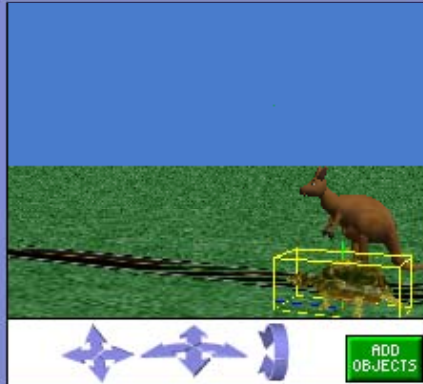
- A class-level method defines the behavior for a single character.
- **Step 1: *How to create a class-level method***
 - 1) In our example world, click on the turtle in the object tree (upper left panel).
 - 2) In turtle's details (lower left panel) click the **methods** tab and then the button **create new method**. Name it 'walk'
- See screenshot on next slide for an illustration



Step 2: *How to write a method*

- We want to move the turtle's legs back and forth as the turtle moves forward.
- First, drag the control statement **do in order**, from the bottom of the window, into the editor.
- This is the default setting for Alice, meaning that the instructions will be carried out in order, one after the other.
- See screenshot on next slide for an illustration

File Edit Tools Help



Events

[create new event](#)

When the world starts, do [world.my first method](#)

turtle's details

properties **methods** functions

[walk](#) [edit](#)

[create new method](#)

[turtle move](#)

[turtle turn](#)

[turtle roll](#)

[turtle resize](#)

[turtle say](#)

[turtle think](#)

[turtle play sound](#)

[turtle move to](#)

[world.my first method](#) [turtle.walk](#)

turtle.walk *No parameters*

[create new parameter](#)

No variables

[create new variable](#)

Do Nothing

[Do in order](#)

[Do in order](#)

[Do together](#)

[If/Else](#)

[Loop](#)

[While](#)

[For all in order](#)

[For all together](#)

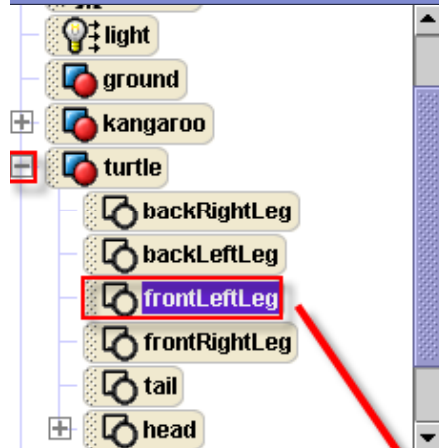
[Wait](#)

[print](#)

[//](#)

Writing a method (cont 1)

- Next, in the object tree, click on the + beside **turtle** to see the different body parts.
- Drag the **frontLeftLeg** into the method. Select turn - backward. Choose **other** and type in 0.1
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration



Events

create new event

When the world starts, do world.my first method

frontLeftLeg's details

properties methods functions

- frontLeftLeg move
- frontLeftLeg turn
- frontLeftLeg roll
- frontLeftLeg resize
- frontLeftLeg say
- frontLeftLeg think
- frontLeftLeg play sound
- frontLeftLeg move to
- frontLeftLeg move toward
- frontLeftLeg move away from

turtle.walk

No variables

Do in order

Do Not

Do in order

- turtle.frontLeftLeg move
- turtle.frontLeftLeg turn
- turtle.frontLeftLeg roll
- turtle.frontLeftLeg resize
- turtle.frontLeftLeg say
- turtle.frontLeftLeg think
- turtle.frontLeftLeg play sound
- turtle.frontLeftLeg move to
- turtle.frontLeftLeg move toward
- turtle.frontLeftLeg move away from
- turtle.frontLeftLeg orient to
- turtle.frontLeftLeg turn to face
- turtle.frontLeftLeg point at
- turtle.frontLeftLeg set point of view to
- turtle.frontLeftLeg set pose
- turtle.frontLeftLeg stand up
- turtle.frontLeftLeg set color to
- turtle.frontLeftLeg set opacity to
- turtle.frontLeftLeg set vehicle to
- turtle.frontLeftLeg set skin texture to
- turtle.frontLeftLeg set fillingStyle to

direction

- left
- right
- forward
- backward

amount

- 1/4 revolution
- 1/2 revolution
- 1 revolution (all the way around)
- 2 revolutions
- other...

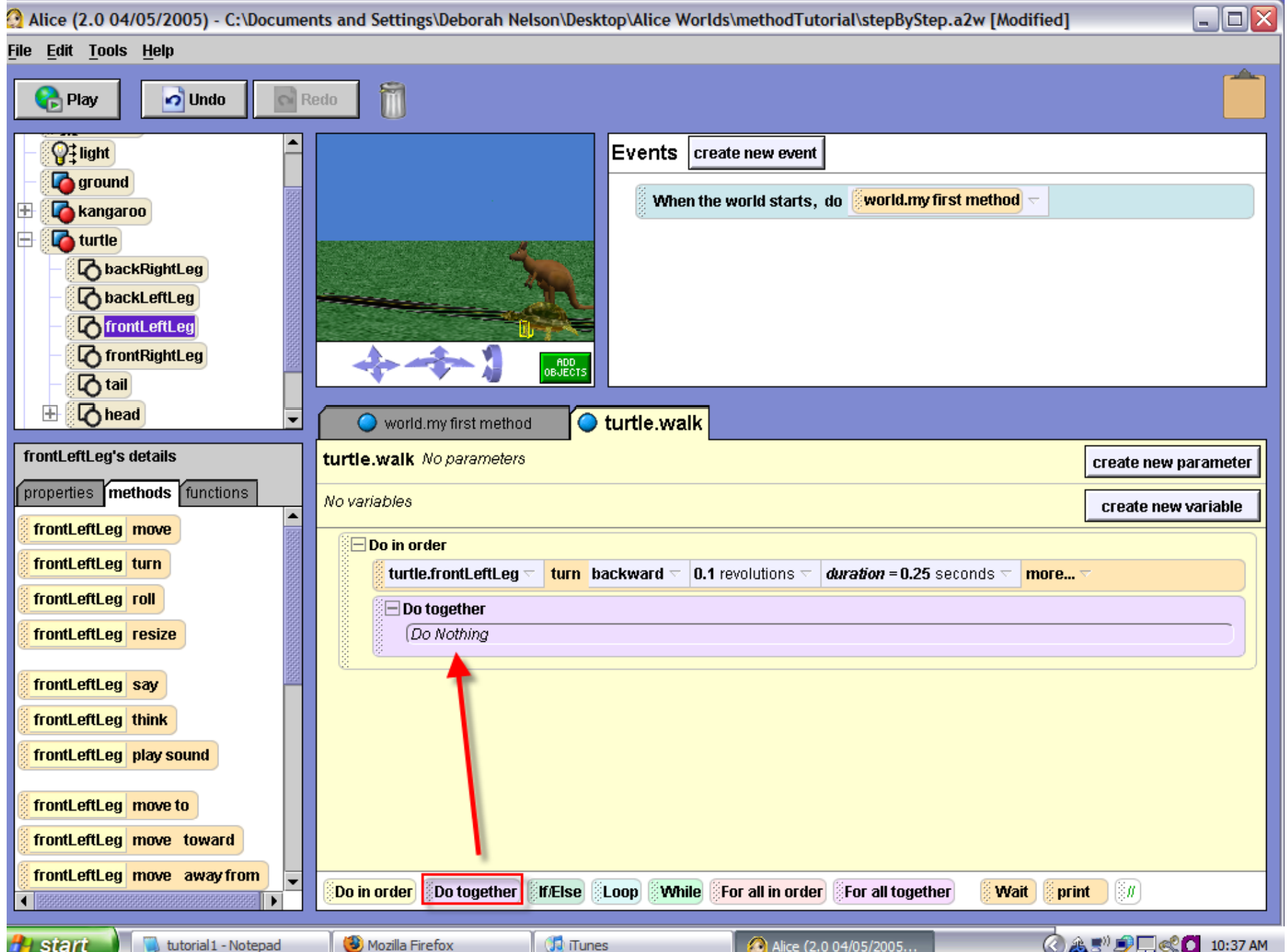
create new parameter

create new variable

all in order For all together Wait print

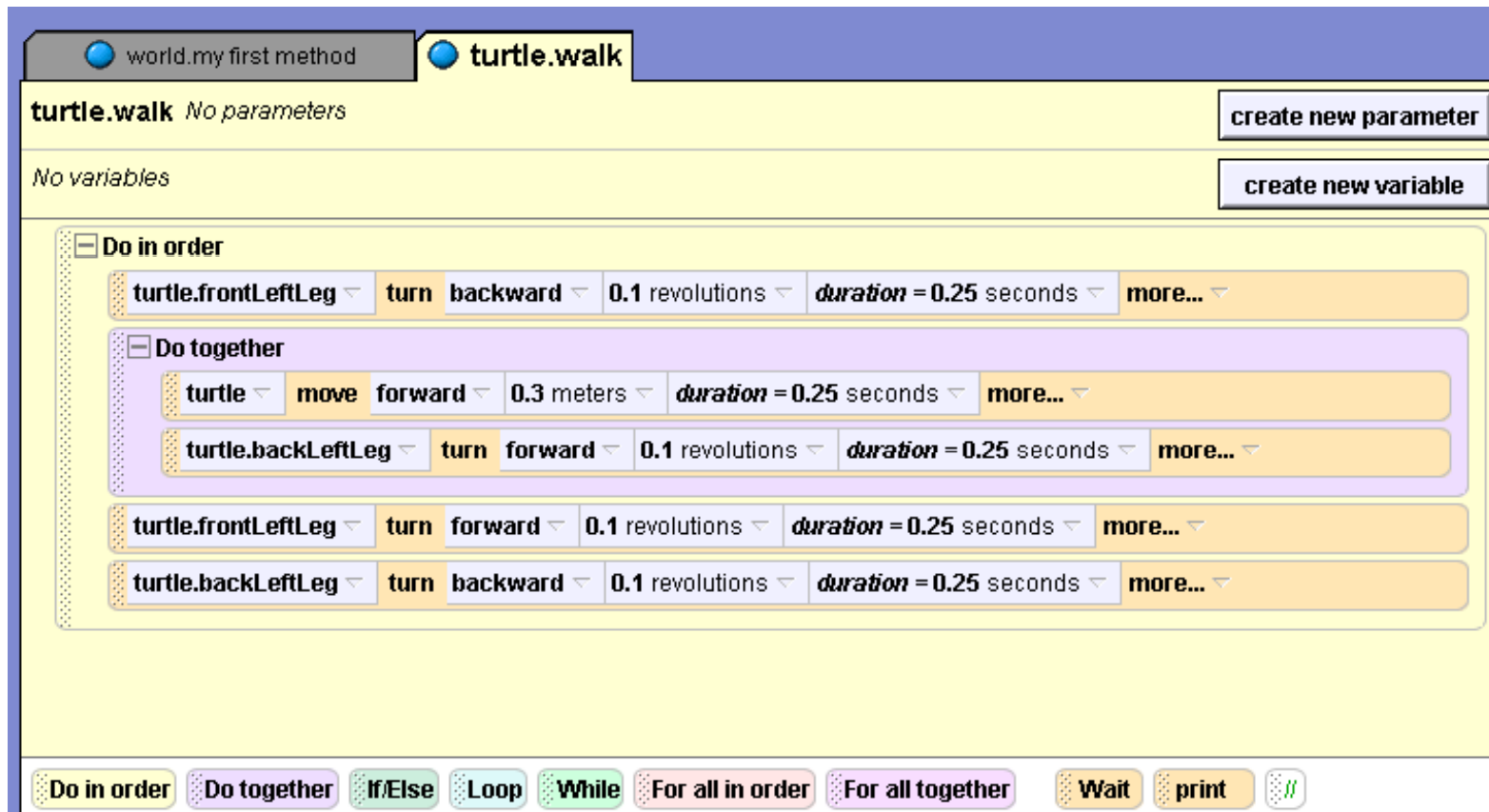
Writing a method (cont 2)

- Finally, click **more** at the end of the turn command and choose duration = .25 seconds.
- The default time for an action to be performed is 1 second. We are changing it to 0.25 so that it will happen faster.
- Next, we want the turtle to move forward at the same time that the back leg goes forward
- So drag in the *control statement* **do together**
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration



Writing a method (cont 3)

- Finish dragging and dropping the instructions until your method looks like this:



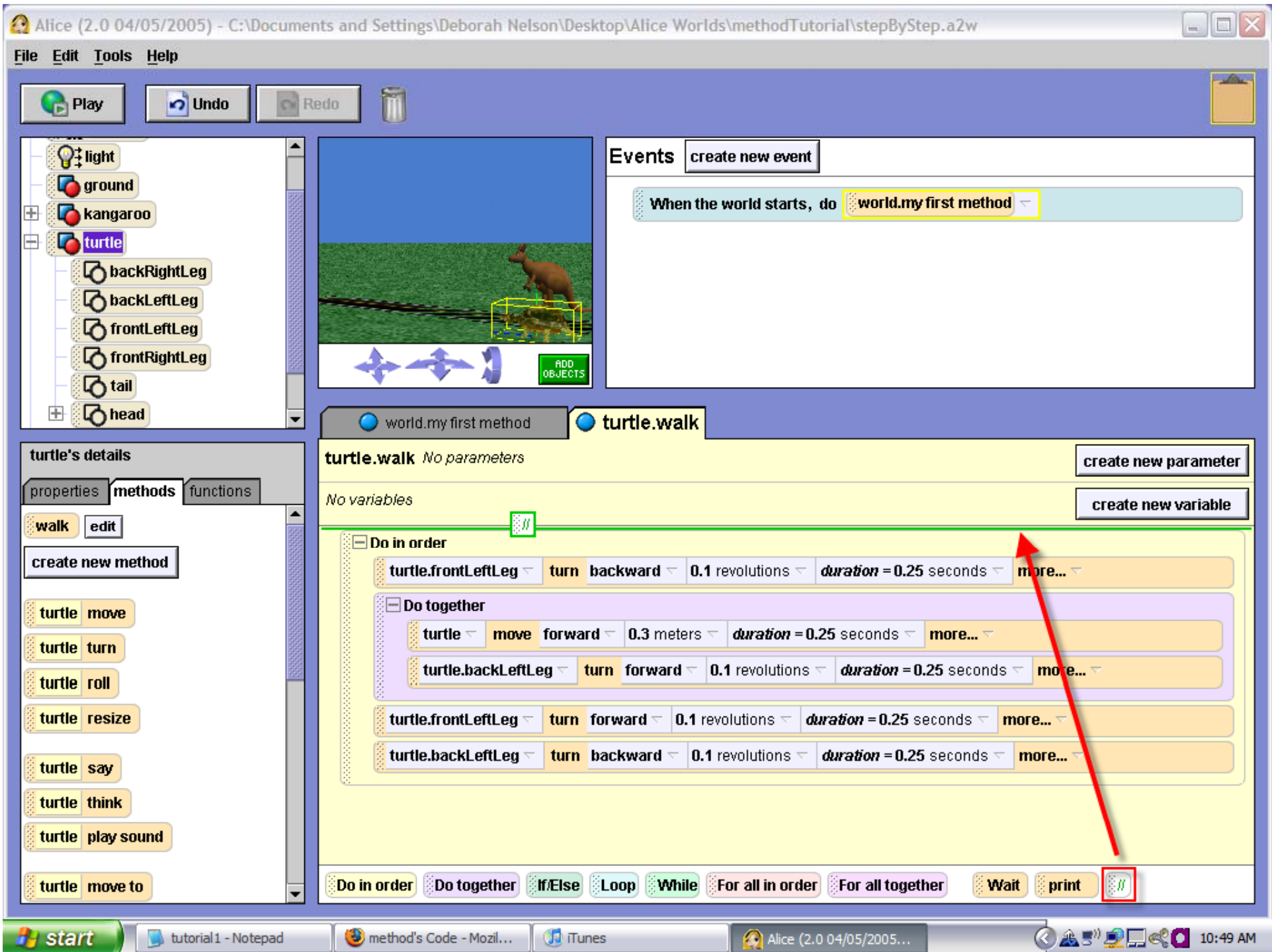
The image shows the Scratch 'turtle.walk' method editor. At the top, there are two tabs: 'world.my first method' and 'turtle.walk'. Below the tabs, the title 'turtle.walk' is followed by 'No parameters' and a 'create new parameter' button. Below that, 'No variables' is followed by a 'create new variable' button. The main area contains a 'Do in order' block with four steps:

- Step 1: 'turtle.frontLeftLeg' turns backward by 0.1 revolutions for a duration of 0.25 seconds.
- Step 2: A 'Do together' block containing two parallel actions:
 - 'turtle' moves forward by 0.3 meters for a duration of 0.25 seconds.
 - 'turtle.backLeftLeg' turns forward by 0.1 revolutions for a duration of 0.25 seconds.
- Step 3: 'turtle.frontLeftLeg' turns forward by 0.1 revolutions for a duration of 0.25 seconds.
- Step 4: 'turtle.backLeftLeg' turns backward by 0.1 revolutions for a duration of 0.25 seconds.

At the bottom, there is a palette of Scratch blocks: 'Do in order', 'Do together', 'If/Else', 'Loop', 'While', 'For all in order', 'For all together', 'Wait', 'print', and a comment block.

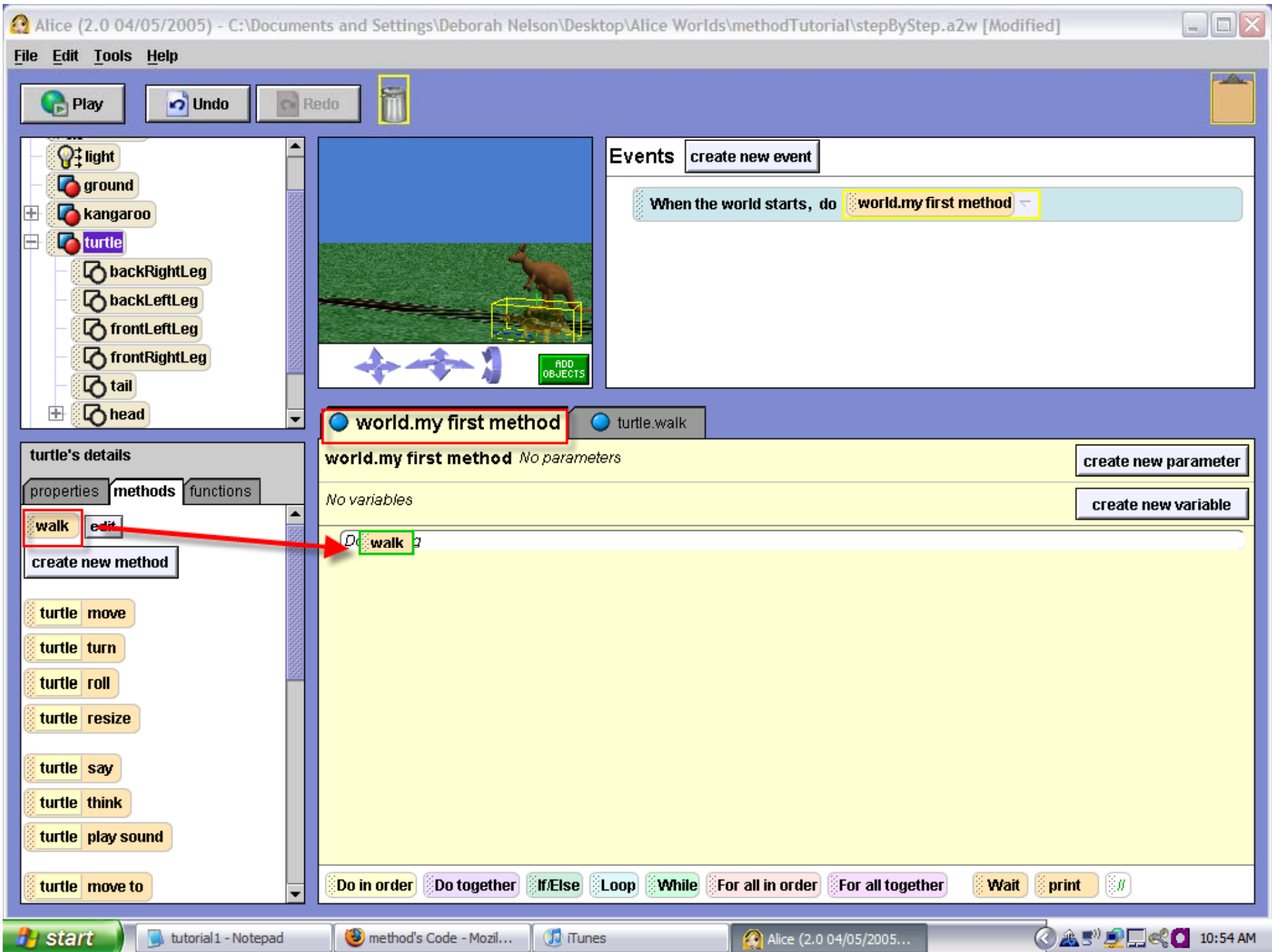
Writing a method (cont 4)

- Finally, add a comment to your method to tell someone reading your code what it does.
- Your comment can say: "Move the turtles legs back and forth"
- This comment is not Alice code.
- It is simply an explanation for someone trying to understand your code. Alice ignores the comments when it plays your world.
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration



Step 3: *To call your method*

- Click on `world.myfirstmethod` to get back to it and then drag `turtle.walk` into it.
- Push the `play` button to watch the turtle walk.
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration



Step 4: *Writing a method for Kangaroo*

- In the object tree, click on kangaroo. In kangaroo's details, click the button **create new method** and name it 'hop'
- To write the method, drag and drop the instructions listed on the following slides

Kangaroo.hop method (cont 1)

- Your first step is to drag a **do together** into the method.
- To find the **lowerleg** of the kangaroo, you click the + beside the leg tab. When you finish, your method should look like the screenshot on the next slide.

Part One of code for kangaroo.hop

world.my first method turtle.walk **kangaroo.hop**

kangaroo.hop No parameters [create new parameter](#)

No variables [create new variable](#)

- ☒ Do together
 - ☒ Do in order
 - ☒ Do together
 - kangaroo ▾ move up ▾ 0.5 meters ▾ duration = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾
 - kangaroo ▾ move forward ▾ 0.5 meters ▾ duration = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾
 - ☒ Do together
 - kangaroo ▾ move down ▾ 0.5 meters ▾ duration = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾
 - kangaroo ▾ move forward ▾ 0.5 meters ▾ duration = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾
 - ☒ Do in order
 - kangaroo right leg lower leg ▾ turn forward ▾ 0.12 revolutions ▾ duration = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾

Do in order Do together If/Else Loop While For all in order For all together Wait print //

Part two of code for kangaroo.hop

Do in order

kangaroo.rightLeg.lowerLeg ▾ turn forward ▾ 0.12 revolutions ▾ *duration* = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾

kangaroo.rightLeg.lowerLeg ▾ turn backward ▾ 0.12 revolutions ▾ *duration* = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾

Do in order

kangaroo.leftLeg.lowerLeg ▾ turn forward ▾ 0.12 revolutions ▾ *duration* = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾

kangaroo.leftLeg.lowerLeg ▾ turn backward ▾ 0.12 revolutions ▾ *duration* = 0.25 seconds ▾ more... ▾

Kangaroo.hop method (cont 2)

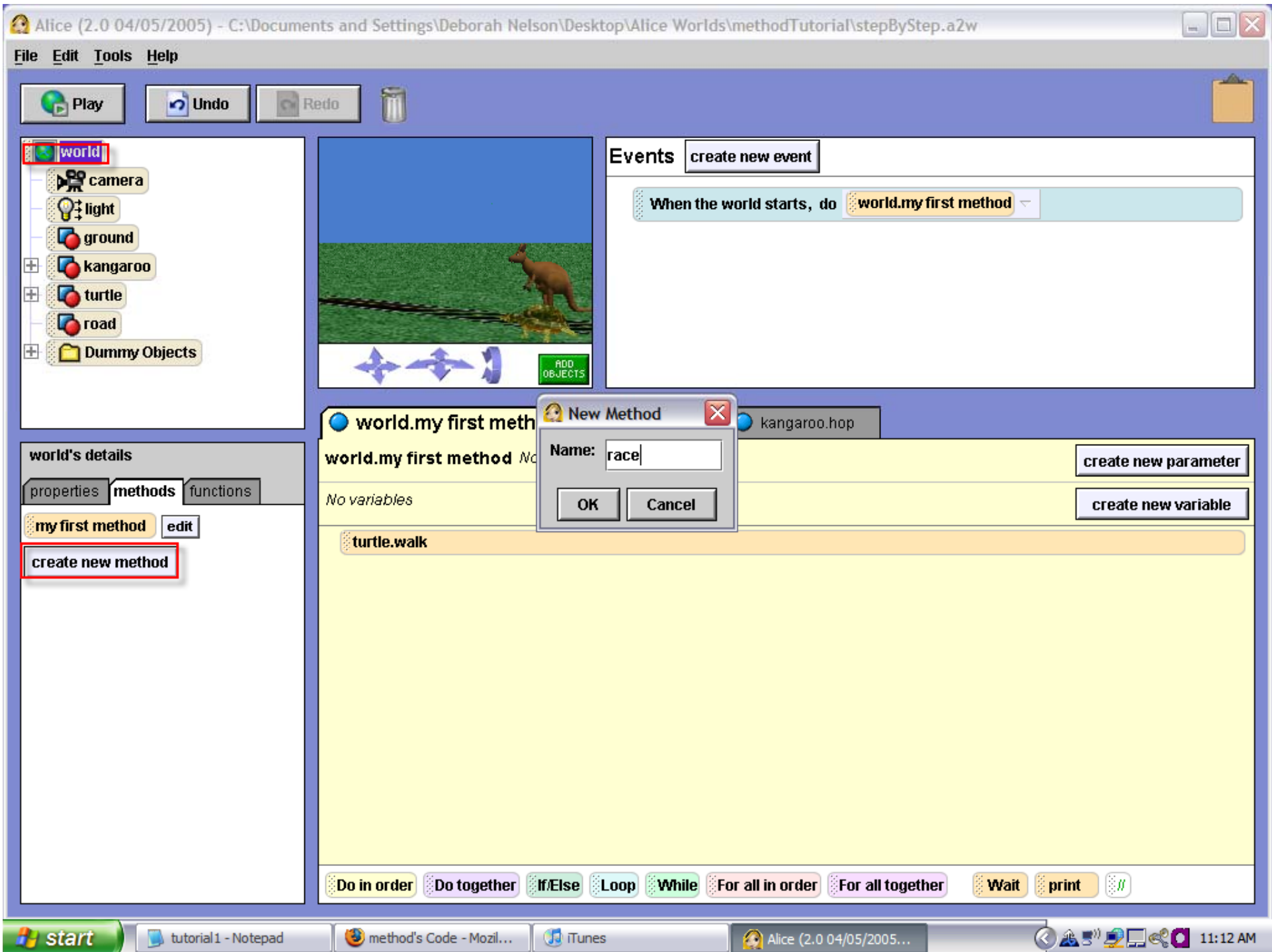
- Remember, to call your method to test it.
- Click on `world.myfirstmethod` to get back to it and then delete what you have there.
- Drag `kangaroo.hop` into it.
- Push the `play` button to watch the kangaroo hop.

Part 3: World-level methods

- A world-level method has characters that interact with each other.

Step 5: *Writing a world-level method:*

- In our example, we are going to write a method so that the turtle and the kangaroo race each other.
- Click on **world** in the object tree. Click on the methods tab and the button **create new method**. Name it 'race'.



Writing a world-level method (cont 1)

- First, we want the turtle to have a conversation with the kangaroo.
- The first step is to drag a **do in order** into the method.
- Then, click on turtle in the object tree and drag it into the method.
- Put the following code on the next slide into this method:

The code for world.race

world.my first method

turtle.walk

kangaroo.hop

world.race

world.race *No parameters*

create new parameter

No variables

create new variable

// the turtle and the kangaroo race each other ▾

Do in order

turtle ▾ turn right ▾ 0.25 revolutions ▾ more... ▾

turtle ▾ say I'll race you ▾ more... ▾

kangaroo ▾ say ok. Let's go ▾ more... ▾

turtle ▾ turn left ▾ 0.25 revolutions ▾ more... ▾

Do in order

Do together

If/Else

Loop

While

For all in order

For all together

Wait

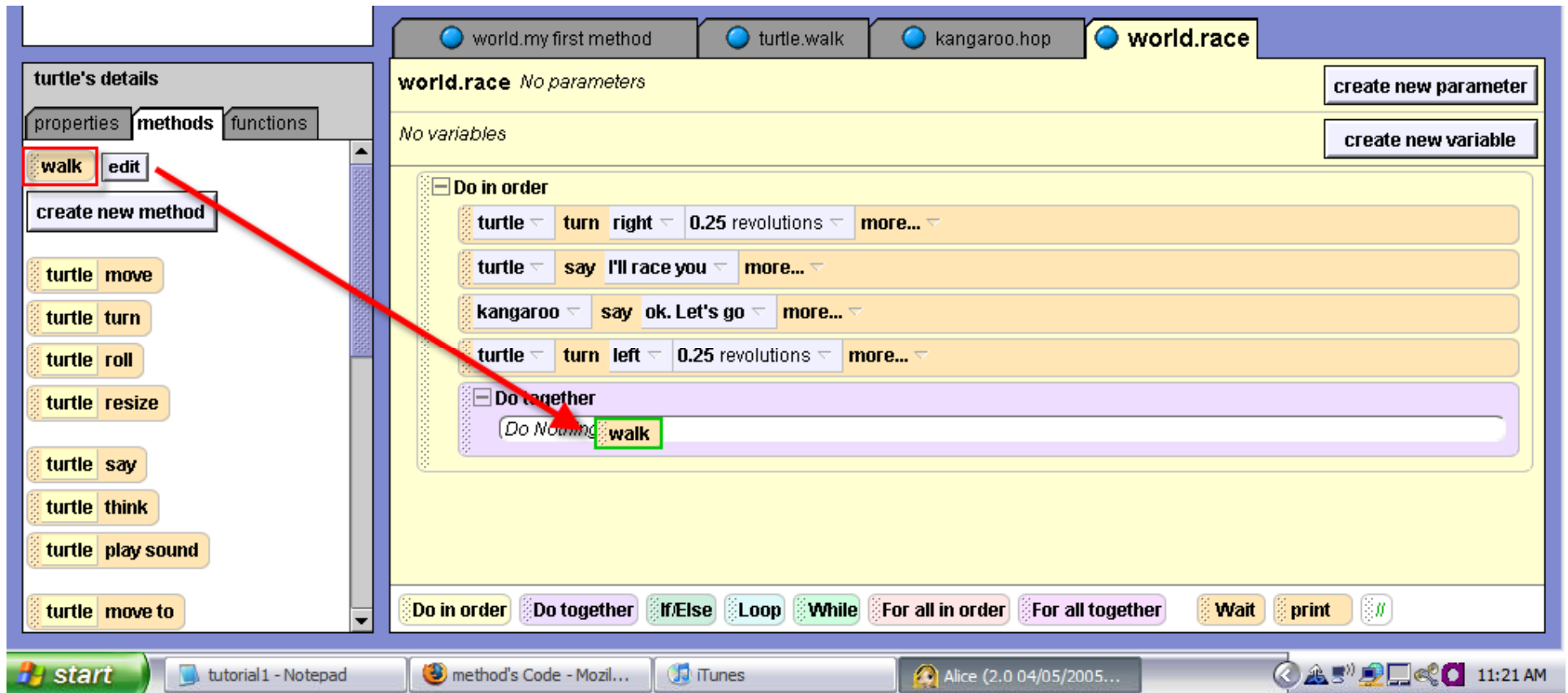
print

//

Writing a world-level method (cont 2)

- Since we want the turtle and the kangaroo to move together, drag the control statement **do together** into the race method.
- Click on turtle in the object area and click on method tab.

- Then drag turtle.walk into the 'do together'



Writing a world level method (cont 3)

- Click on kangaroo in the object tree.
- Drag kangaroo.hop into the **do together** under **turtle.walk**.
- Click on **world.myFirstMethod**. Delete what you have there.

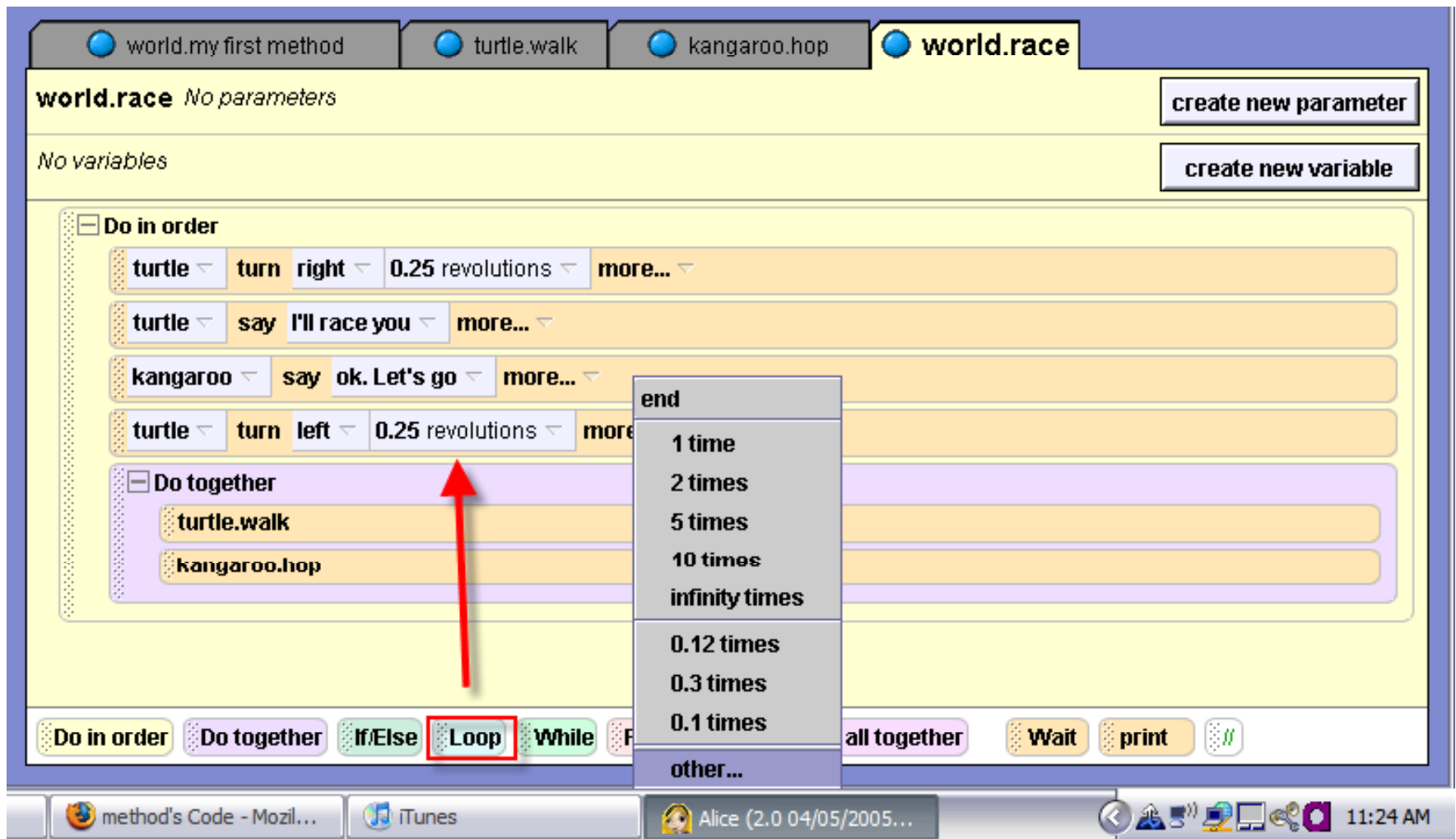
Play your world

- Click on 'world' in the object area and drag `world.race` into `myFirstMethod`. Push `play`.
- The characters only move once.
- If we repeatedly call the `hop` and `walk` methods in `world.race`, it will look more like a race.
- Instead of dragging the instructions over multiple times, let's use a loop.

Step 6: *Loops*

- One of the control statements is **Loop**. Drag Loop from the bottom of the window into the **world.race** method right above the **do together**. Select other and type in 4.
- See the screenshot on the next slide for an illustration

Dragging the loop into your code



Making the loop

- Drag the **do together** statement (with **kangaroo.hop** and **turtle.walk**) into the Loop statement.
- Your code should look like this now

The completed code for world.race

The image shows a Scratch code editor with several tabs at the top: kangaroo.hop, world.race (selected), kangaroo.challenge, turtle.hide, world.my first method, and turtle.walk. The 'world.race' script area shows the following code:

```
// the turtle and the kangaroo race each other
```

- Do in order**
 - turtle turn right 0.25 revolutions more...
 - turtle say I'll race you more...
 - kangaroo say ok. Let's go more...
 - turtle turn left 0.25 revolutions more...
- Loop 4 times times** (with a 'show complicated version' button)
 - Do together**
 - turtle.walk
 - kangaroo.hop

At the bottom of the editor, there is a palette of code blocks: Do in order, Do together, If/Else, Loop, While, For all in order, For all together, Wait, print, and a comment block (//).

Play your world

- When you push play, the Kangaroo will win the race.
- Congratulations on creating one of your first methods. Save this world. We will add to it again in a later tutorial.

Recap

- This tutorial introduced class-level and world-level methods.
- If there is only one character in a method, it should be a class-level method.
- If there is more than one character involved, write a world-level method.
- To repeat an action, use a loop.